

## STATE STORIES.

### Some of Them Short—All of Them of More or Less Interest.

Hay sells for \$5 a ton in Hancock.

Calves are dying in Orwell. One farmer has lost 12.

A lodge of Odd Fellows will be instituted at Rochester April 19.

Jerry W. Dumas' house and contents in Granville were burned while the people were away. The barn was saved.

The Nineteenth Century Club of Rutland has recently been admitted to the Vermont Federation of Women's clubs.

The receipts of the Woodstock post-office for the past year exceeded \$5,500, which is \$300 more than the receipts of any previous year.

W. E. Phillips, of Randolph, had very good luck last week shooting crows. He shot between 30 and 40 and 13 of them with three shots.

It is among the probabilities that a new stone shed will be erected in Northfield within a short time and be occupied by a firm which will employ about 15 men at the start.

It is claimed that the first sewing machine was made by Rev. John A. Dodge of Monkton, in 1818. Mr. Dodge never applied for a patent and only made one machine.

Dr. James B. McKenzie, first assistant physician at the Vermont state hospital for the insane at Waterbury, has tendered his resignation to the trustees to take effect about the middle of May.

The biggest fish caught at Spofford lake in the past 29 years was taken through a hole in the ice recently by Will G. Arwell. The fish was a pike 41 inches in length, 23 inches in girth, and its weight was 20½ pounds.

J. C. Oliver of Woodstock is displaying some winter grown potatoes, which developed in the dirt beside a potato barrel in his cellar, and he thinks that two crops a year breaks the Vermont record.

Capt. Robert W. Laird of St. Johnsbury died April 9. Mr. Laird was at one time the most important granite dealer in Vermont and many of the Barre stone cutters learned their trade of him.

Upward of 10 feet of snow has fallen as recorded by the instruments owned by a Brattleboro man, and the heaviest fall in 24 years, 145.80 inches in 1886, is likely to be exceeded by April's installment, carrying the winter's total snowfall above 12 feet.

John L. Uncon, state treasurer, has received among other contributions to the Dewey memorial fund, a check for \$500, to be cashed when sufficient funds are received from other sources to warrant the construction of the building.

The Third United States Cavalry, which has been rendezvousing at Fort Ethan Allen, has been ordered to make its headquarters at Fort Meyer, Va., and its removal will leave at Fort Ethan Allen four troops—the same number as were on duty there previous to the breaking out of the Spanish American war.

The Baldwin Refrigerator Company of Burlington, closed a contract Saturday for the construction of 13 large double coolers. They are to be ten feet wide, seven feet deep, and eleven feet high. These are to go to some of Uncle Sam's new possessions. It is understood that a contract for 26 similar refrigerators will probably be closed a little later.

The gentlemen who have been appointed to examine candidates for admission to the bar are William W. Stackney of Ludlow, Fred H. Button of Middlebury, for one year, ending November 30, 1899; George M. Powers of Morrisville, Fred A. Howland of Montpelier, for two years ending November 30, 1900; Willard Farrington of St. Albans, David J. Foster of Burlington for three years, ending November 30, 1901.

Saturday was a day of sentences in Washington county court. Michael Cummings, who was convicted of breaking and entering the Tomasi restaurant in Montpelier, was sentenced to the house of correction for not less than three, nor more than five years, and to pay costs of prosecution. Fred Patterson was sentenced for burglary to not less than one nor more than two and one-half years in the house of correction and to pay costs of prosecution. Bridget Butler, of Barre, for five first offenses of selling, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$300 and costs of prosecution and to be confined for 30 days in the house of correction. Nellie Welch, of Montpelier city, nuisance, selling and keeping was sentenced to pay fines of \$30, \$50, and \$50 in each case and costs of prosecution. Joseph Prue of Burlington, selling, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and 30 days' imprisonment in the house of correction; sentence held over him.

It is better to preserve health than to cure disease. Therefore, keep your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla and be always well.

The Semi-Weekly Banner will be sent for three months, on trial, for 25 cents, to enable those who do not now take it regularly to get acquainted with it. This offer good only till June 1, and paper stopped at end of three months if not renewed.

### A Williams College Benefactor Dead

The death of Frederick Ferris Thompson, one of the chief benefactors of Williams college, occurred at his home in New York Monday, April 10. His demise will be a great loss to the college of which he was a trustee. Mr. Thompson was a member of the class of 1856 and has for the last twelve years been a liberal giver to the institution. Among the most notable of his gifts have been the following: In 1887, real estate extending from Mission park to the Hoosac river; 1888, clock for gymnasium; 1889, \$25,000 for the Hopkins memorial fund; 1895, \$5,000 to the infirmary and \$180,050 for the Thompson physical, chemical and biological laboratories. In addition to this he has been the supporter of the Thompson lecture course. He married a daughter of Myron Clark, governor of New York state in 1856, and was a captain in the 32 New York volunteers during the war. Williams college will be represented at the funeral.

### Conductor Thrown from a Train.

Conductor A. G. Carlton of the Boston and Maine railroad met with a rather peculiar accident recently. About three miles out of Windsor, he attempted to swing from the passenger train to the side door on the freight caboose which followed. He slipped on the ice and snow and being held on the train fell to the track, striking on his feet and bounding into a multiplied somersault. He was not missed until the train reached Claremont Junction and word was sent to Windsor of his disappearance. The down freight found him lying about 40 feet, the trainmen say, from where he first struck. He had been unconscious for some time, but was simply dazed when discovered. He was taken to Brattleboro, where it was found that aside from a broken bone in the left hand and his head and hip badly cut and bruised, no other apparent injuries were sustained. Internal complications are feared, however, as Carlton is so lame all over that he can hardly move.

### School Notes.

The usual meeting of the young men's parliamentary club held on Wednesday was very interesting. The new officers were installed, and the question: "Resolved, That falsehood is sometimes justifiable," was debated. Messrs. Moore, Smith and Martin spoke on the affirmative and Fuller and Healy on the negative. By the vote of the house the question was decided in favor of the affirmative.

A committee consisting of Lieut. Nichols, Sergeant Newton and Private Breese has been appointed to look into the matter of starting a summer camp of the cadets.

Calcium chloride and nitrous oxide have been prepared in the chemical laboratory this week. The class is obtaining a great deal of good from the experiments performed.

Some of the young men in the high school are beginning to agitate the subject of starting a baseball team in the school this spring. There is plenty of good material for such a team and if one was started it would be heartily supported.

### The Filipino and His Ally.

The Filipinos, who are fighting Americans, make most of their attacks at night and in the dark. Just like their allies in this country, who are striking the government in the back. —Troy Times.

### Regardless of Age.

The kidneys are responsible for more sickness, suffering and deaths than any other organs of the body.

A majority of the ills afflicting people to-day is traceable to kidney trouble. It prevails all classes of society, in all climates, regardless of age, sex or condition.

The symptoms of kidney trouble are unmistakable, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, sleeplessness, pain or dull ache in the back, a desire to urinate often day or night, profuse or scanty supply.

Uric acid, or brick-dust deposit in urine are signs of clogged kidneys, causing poisoned and germ-filled blood. Sometimes the heart acts badly, and tube casts (wasting of the kidneys) are found in the urine, which if neglected will result in Bright's Disease, the most dangerous form of kidney trouble.

All these symptoms and conditions are promptly removed under the influence of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. It has a worldwide reputation for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

No one need be long without it as it is so easy to get at any drug store at fifty cents or one dollar. You can have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery, Swamp-Root, and a book telling all about it, both sent to you absolutely free by mail. Send your name to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Birmingham, N. Y., and kindly mention that you read this liberal offer in the Bennington Semi-Weekly Banner.

### Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children.

Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home in New York, Cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, Break up Colds, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 10,000 testimonials. At all druggists, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Olsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

### A Busy Concern.

"What do we make?" said the manager of the Eagle Square Works at South Shaftsbury; "well, nothing from a stone boat to a meeting-house." This remark should not be taken too literally, for there are a few things, between the two extremes mentioned, that the Eagle Square management does not agree to produce. But the statement illustrates the versatility of the machinery at this establishment, which is a busy one ten hours a day and six days a week, with "20 hours a day" in one of two of the departments just now.

Between 125 and 150 men are employed at these works at present turning out squares, boring machines, chamber furniture and general house furnishings. The company has the contract to supply the finishing for the interior of the new Hawks block, now in process of erection in the village. In South Shaftsbury is located one of Bennington's prominent and flourishing industries.

### At the Y. M. C. A.

Geo. F. Kimball, general secretary from Watervliet, N. Y., will address the men's meeting at the Y. M. C. A. rooms Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. There will be a fifteen minute service of song preceding it. Menmen should hear him.

An important meeting of the board of directors will be held in the rooms this evening.

### The Troy Conference.

The 67th annual meeting of the Troy Conference began at Burlington, on Wednesday, with some 200 clergymen present, and Bishop Goddard presiding. Rev. Edwin George of Watervliet, N. Y., was re-elected secretary. In the afternoon the Missionary society was addressed by Rev. Thomas Rogers of Rupert. On Thursday routine business was transacted, and the reports of the presiding elders were read.

### A Dazzling Array.

The hotel clerk told the following story: Charles L. Davis, the actor, otherwise known as "Alvin Joslin," was in the lobby of the St. Charles, in New Orleans, when a man from Chicago stepped in front of him and looked over his head in search of an acquaintance that he supposed was in the hotel lobby. Davis, mistaking the Chicago man's purpose, remarked: "Ah! I see you admire my diamonds. This one" — indicating the stone on his shirt bosom — "cost me \$3,000. These" — showing his cuff buttons — "cost me \$2,500 each, and my wife has a trunkful up in our room."

The Chicago man did not say much, but that evening, by arrangement with the head waiter, Davis was placed at supper alone at a table where there were several vacant chairs. Presently several men, all commercial travelers, entered the dining room, and Davis had a large cut glass fruit dish placed on his breast, while glass vases hung pendant from each coat and vest button.

Soberly marching to Davis' table, the seven men took the vacant seats, and the Chicago man entertained the actor with: "Ah, I see you admire my diamonds. This one" — pointing to the fruit dish — "cost me \$3,000. These" — indicating the primers — "cost \$250,000 each, and we have three cradles like them at the depot waiting to be shipped." Davis not only charged his table, but went to another hotel. —Louisville Courier-Journal.

### He Was Clean.

The advantage of a trained nurse is that she knows not only what to do, but what not to do, since unnecessary attentions merely exhaust the patient. The point is illustrated by the following story from an old Cape newspaper of the time of the Zulu war, when kindly but untrained ladies rushed off in embarrassing numbers to give their services at the military hospitals.

"What can I do for you, my poor fellow?" asked one of the gentle nurses of a sufferer.

"Nothing, thank you, miss."

"Not anything?" said the charming visitor persuasively.

"I don't think so," murmured the wounded man wearily.

"At least," she said mildly but firmly, "I can wash your face." She fetched the necessary materials and soaped Mr. Atkins' rufel countenance.

"There!" she announced. "Now you will feel nice and clean."

"I ought to, miss," said the soldier, with a faint smile. "You're the ninth lady who's washed my face this morning!"

### Lovable Little Pigs.

While the raising of swine is not exactly a poetical occupation, it is said to be a paying one and one that would be practicable for a woman to engage in.

"One of the most thoroughgoing, capable business women of the day," says The Practical Farmer, "is a breeder of fine swine, and she has won a reputation that is enviable. She has made thousands of dollars from the business and is proud of and enjoys her work. Poultry and swine breeding as a part of the farm wife's business ventures forms both a happy and profitable combination. Even the word 'happy,' she says, is well placed, for it is a happy work caring for and owning handsome sows and pretty, thrifty pigs, fine shotes and marketable hogs. Little pigs, she asserts, are as lovable as baby chicks, and through actual ownership one takes pride and comfort in watching them grow and looking to the comforts and needs of the entire swine herd." —New York Tribune.

itching piles? Never mind if physicians have failed to cure you. Try Doan's Ointment. No failure there. 50 cents, at any drug store.

### A Surprised Barber.

"Wearing wigs has not gone out of style by any means," said a New Orleans barber who has an eye for the oddities of the trade. "The only reason why we don't notice so many of them is that they are made a great deal better than they used to be. Why, even the barbers get fooled now and then."

"The other day a gentleman came into the shop to get shaved. The barber finished the job without noticing anything unusual, and as he laid aside the razor he sprang the usual chestnut. 'I notice a good deal of dandruff is accumulating on your scalp,' he said, 'and if you don't look out you'll begin to get bald.' That seemed to tickle the customer, and he grinned from ear to ear. 'Oh, I guess I've got hair enough to last for awhile,' says he, still grinning. 'You have plenty now,' says the barber, 'but with all that dandruff it will soon commence to thin out. Better let me give you a nice shampoo.'"

"As he spoke he ran his hands through the gentleman's hair and gave it two or three hard rubs, and upon my word, the whole thing came off just as if he had been scalped. The poor man yelled murder, and the barber stood there paralyzed, holding the wig in his hands and his eyes sticking out like bat pegs. He told me afterward he was never so scared in his life. Since then he hasn't said a word about dandruff." —New Orleans Times-Democrat.

### The Rushlight.

Home manufactured rushlights and candles were in constant use by the Scotch peasantry. Boiled animal fat gave the required tallow, and the same green rushes as were used for cruise wick supplied it also in this case.

In making rushlights all the green coating of these rushes was stripped off, but for candle wick a thin strip was left on either side of the pith to strengthen and support it. Otherwise the manufacture of these two lights was very similar. This substance from the rushes when dried was tied to a rod, then dipped into the boiling fat and allowed to cool, and this process was repeated until the rushlight, or candle, had become the desired thickness. In later years candles were made in molds. The tape was passed through a hole in the center of the mold and knotted to prevent it slipping. The fat was then poured in and allowed to cool.

These molds, during the days of the candle tax, were jealously guarded by the owners and hidden in the most secret corners from the prying eyes of the exciseman. The candles were usually made at night in some out-house, and watchers were posted at convenient corners to give timely warning of any approach of the ubiquitous officer. —Good Words.

### A Good Parrot Story.

A maiden lady of a certain town in Cornwall owned a parrot, which somehow acquired the disagreeable habit of observing at frequent intervals, "I wish the old lady would die." This annoyed the bird's owner, who spoke to her curate about it.

"I think we can rectify the matter," replied the good man. "I also have a parrot, and he is a righteous bird, having been brought up in the way he should go. I will lend you my parrot, and I trust his influence will reform that depraved bird of yours."

The curate's parrot was placed in the same room with the wicked one, and as soon as the two had become accustomed to each other the bad bird remarked, "I wish the old lady would die," whereupon the clergyman's bird rolled up his eyes and in solemn accents added, "We beseech thee to hear us, good Lord!"

The story got out in the parish, and for several Sundays it was necessary to omit the litany at the church services. —Household Words.

### William Black's Disturbed Dip.

There lingers in Oban a legend to the effect that one hot day William Black, the novelist, went to a quiet place out of sight to swim. He undressed in a remote part of the rocks. When he was in the water, a woman, deeply immersed in a blue volume, which was "The Princess of Thule," came and sat unwittingly near his clothes. The swimmer, tired with his exercise, was anxious to return to his garments, but the lady on the shore was far too engrossed with the fortunes of Princess Sheila to heed the coughing intimations of his presence. Presently matters came to a crisis. A sportsman passed along the rocks and discerned Mr. Black's dark head bobbing above the waves. He took it for a seal and was taking a deadly aim when Mr. Black jumped up in the water and implored: "Don't fire. I'm a human man."

### The Largest Trees in the World.

The largest tree in the world is to be seen at Mascal, near the foot of Mount Etna, and it is called "The Chestnut Tree of a Hundred Horses." Its name rose from the report that Queen Jane of Aragon, with her principal nobility, took refuge from a violent storm under its branches. The trunk is 204 feet in circumference. The largest tree in the United States, it is said, stands near Bear creek, on the north fork of the Tule river, in California. It measures 140 feet in circumference. —Ladies' Home Journal.

### Through Lovers' Eyes.

Clara (on the wrong side of 30)—I am sure I don't know what he sees in her.

Cholly—Well, they say love is blind. Clara—Blind? Nonsense! I never saw a man in love yet who did not see ten times as much in his sweetheart as I could. —Harlem Life.

### Saved.

"Spare me!" pleaded the trembling captive, falling upon his knees. "Very well," replied the cannibal, with a grin. "I will save you for my Sunday dinner." —New York Journal.

## IN HUB MARKETS.

### Products of the Dairy Generally Rule Quiet.

### No Great Changes Noted in the Trading in Cereals.

Dealers in Beef Complain That the Demand Is Small.

Boston, April 12.—The general condition of the butter market is pretty much the same as last week. Some receivers report a little better demand, while others say that trade is as light, if not lighter, and all agree that receipts are more than ample to meet current wants. Several said that they had not disposed of all their supplies, and were willing to shade prices in order to clean up, and that prices were at least ½ cent lower than a week ago.

These remarks refer especially to the northern market, which is steadily increasing. Small lots are coming in from numerous sections of northern New York, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine, and in the aggregate amount to a great deal. As a rule the quality is as good as usual at this time of year, but there is considerable irregularity, and each lot has to be sold on its merits. They are shipped here as extras, but only a few come up to the full standard. For this reason a range of at least 1 cent must be quoted.

Receipts from the west are not increasing as fast as from places nearer home, and there is little more uniformity in the quality, though strictly extras are rather scarce. But all put together give us a liberal supply, and more than can be readily distributed. It is a buyers' market all through.

The jobbing trade has been rather quiet the past few days, and, while prices are nominally the same as last week, most sales are on the basis of 22 to 23 cents for choice creamery. Certain fancy makes rule higher, and it should be kept in mind that current quotations are always based on the bulk of the offerings. At all seasons, and especially from now until full grass comes, fancy makes will command a premium.

There is nothing new to say about cheese. The stock in dealers' hands is steadily being reduced, and is now so small that prices are a secondary consideration. Sales have been made at 12½ to 13 cents, but higher rates could be obtained if sellers were disposed to take advantage of the situation. The indications are that there will be a real shortage before any good new stock can be received. The new product will no doubt be forced along as soon as possible, but it will be of an inferior quality for at least a month.

The Montreal market is reported decidedly firm, with a steady shrinkage in stocks. Sales for the American market have been made at 11 cents, and most holders were asking 11½ cents.

Receipts of eggs have run light, owing to the high prices ruling in the west, and but few are going into cold storage here. Choice western have been selling at 13½ cents, and at this price there is a demand for all arriving. Special marks of Michigan, northern Indiana, Ohio and Illinois sold at 13½ cents, which was all that buyers were willing to give, though some selected lots for storage were held at 14 cents and could not be sold down here for less. Very few lots for current consumption could be sold at over 13½ cents.

Receipts of sugar have increased a little, and there is a prospect of a more liberal supply, but up to this time the market has been almost bare. Sales at 12 to 13 cents, and 13 cents is now a top price for best small cakes. As receipts increase prices will probably be lower. The Vermont crop is very backward, and from the advice received, it will not amount to more than one-fourth or one-fifth as much as last year. Still the makers are now busy, and the crop may be larger than now expected, though the season must necessarily be short.

Beans are in quiet request. In the country firm prices are reported, but here they rather favor the buyer, though not notably changed. Carload lots, pea, \$1.37½@1.40; medium, \$1.37½@1.40; yellow eyes, \$1.50@1.55; red kidney, \$1.30@1.40; California, small white, \$1.30@1.35; Lima, 5c per lb; jobbing, 10c more.

The flour market has been well sustained, in spite of a dull demand of late. The millers have shown no signs of being inclined to yield prices. In the first place, the winter wheat millers in many sections are being greatly bothered to get wheat, and will have to shut down very soon, under the present small supply of winter wheat. A good demand for export has also continued.

Flour quotations are little changed. Mill shipments prices are: Spring patents, \$4.40@4.50; winter wheat patents, \$3.40@4.10. Trade committee prices are: Spring wheat, clear, \$2.90@3.40; patents, \$4.64.75; winter wheat, clear, \$3.40@3.70; straight, \$3.60@4.10; patents, \$3.80@4.35.

The meal markets are rather easy, with the cereals little changed: Barrel cornmeal, \$1.85@1.90; bag meal, \$3.40@3.50; yellow granulated, \$2.25@2.45; rolled oat meal, \$4.40@4.50; ground and cut, \$4.40@4.50; rye flour, \$3.40@3.75; Graham flour, \$2.75@3.00; bolted meal, \$2.25@2.50; rye, 75c@80c per bush.

No great changes are noted in the position of corn. Corn to arrive is fairly well sustained, while the spot market continues dull and rather easy. Oats to arrive are fairly sustained, but the spot market continues dull and easy. Hay is unchanged, except considerable firmness in strictly choice. Straw is steady, with only a moderate demand. Mixed feed is rather easy. Hay, \$8@14; fancy jobbing lots, \$15@17; rye straw, \$3@5.50.

The pork market is easier on fresh ribs, with hams firmer. Lard is slightly easier. The kill by Boston packers has been somewhat increased, the total for the week having been about 38,100; preceding week, 36,900; same week a year ago, 37,900. There is only a fair demand for pork provisions for export. The total value of the pork and lard exports by Boston packers for the week was about \$125,000; preceding week, \$220,000; same week a year ago, \$247,000. Pork packing in the west has been somewhat lessened.

The market on fresh beef has ruled dull. Dealers complain that the demand is small, while prices are really in the buyer's favor, except an strictly choice beef, which is in small supply. The arrivals of beef are being kept down to reasonable figures, but this does not

yet seem to help the dull demand. For the week, the arrivals for Boston were 138 cars, with 109 cars for export, a total of 247 cars; preceding week, 134 cars, with 121 cars for export, a total of 255 cars; same week a year ago, 190 cars for Boston, and 147 cars for export, a total of 337 cars. In prices the market is very little changed.

The mutton market has been ruling pretty firm, with lambs and muttons bringing more money than a week ago. Veals are dull and easy: Springers, \$5@8; full lambs, \$8@9½; Brighton fancy, \$½@¾; muttons, 10c@12c; Brighton and fancy muttons, 7½@9½; veals, 6c@9c; fancy Brightons, 9c@10c.

Poultry is dull, with the supply of fresh getting to be limited. Iced fowls are arriving to some extent: Turkeys, frozen, 12c@15c; chickens, fresh, 14c@20c; frozen, 10c@12c; fowls, fresh, 10c@14c; frozen, 9c@12c; ducks, 9c@12c; geese, 9½@12c; leed fowls, 11c@12c; live fowls, 11c@12c.

Game is generally steadily held and mainly all in first hands. Still a number of fresh deer saddles came in from Maine the other day—shipped illegally out of the state—but they were not in good condition, being poor and this from their long winter feeding on browse. They sold very low; hardly more than enough to pay freight and other costs. Marketmen are not pleased with such stuff, and generally prefer not to have anything to do with it.

Apples are steady, with some choice lots selling considerably above market quotations. Occasionally a lot of Baldwins is good enough to bring \$4.50, but such is not the general market. Baldwins, at \$3.50@4; russets, \$3.00; Tolman sweets, \$4.50@5.00; apples, \$3.50@4.50; second, all varieties, \$2.00; jobbing and choice lots, \$1.60@2.00.

For the week the receipts of apples were 340 bbls; preceding week, 490 bbls; same week a year ago, 434 bbls. The total exports of apples for the week were 389 bbls, all to Liverpool; total since the season opened, 231,738 bbls; same time a year ago, 176,246; same time in 1897, 1,009,347 bbls.

Strawberries have been coming forward more freely, but all from Florida, since the season is very late, especially farther north. It is suggested that it will be three or four weeks before any good Carolina berries will be at hand. Florida berries have been selling this week at 25¢@30¢ in refrigerator lots, as to quality. They retail all the way from 30 to 50 cents, as to size of boxes and quality.

Potatoes are very firm on seed roses and Hebrons, with ordinary cooking varieties about steady. Sweet potatoes are scarce and firm. Aristocrat and eastern rose, 85¢@90¢ per bu; Hebrons, 90¢@95¢; Green mountains, 85¢@90¢; northern and western, 75¢@80¢; Dakota red, 75¢; Jersey sweet, \$3.50 per bbl. New Bermuda potatoes are on the market at \$8.99 per bbl.

Onions are not quite as firm, especially on ordinary native, though the best are yet well held. They are quoted at all the way from \$2 to \$3 per bbl, as to quality.

Bermuda onions are very plenty, and the market is easy in consequence. They job at about \$2 per crt, but wholesale lots sell for considerably less.

Yellow turnips are steady at \$1@1.25 per bbl, with white quoted at 50¢@60¢ per bush. Carrots job at 75¢ per bush; parsnips, \$1@1.25; beets, 75¢ per bush.

Cabbages are yet scarce and very firm. They are quoted at \$3@3.50 per bbl, with red cabbage at about the same price. Spinach is a little easier, Norfolk selling from the last boat at \$2.50@3. Jobbers quote \$2.50@4 per bbl, as to quality.

Celery is scarce and firm at about \$5 per doz bchs. Cauliflowers are scarce and near the end of the season, with the jobbers quoting at \$3 per doz. Lettuce is pretty firm at \$1 per doz heads. Southern asparagus is in rather limited supply at \$5.66 per doz. Radishes are in pretty full supply, and jobbing at 25¢@40¢ per doz bchs, as to quality. Best greens are quoted at \$1.25 per bush; dandelion greens, \$1.25; new beets, \$2 per doz bchs.

Squashes are steady at \$1@1.50 per 100 lbs. Cucumbers are a little lower at \$7@9 per 100 for native hothouse. String beans are scarce and very firm at \$5.67 per crt.

Mint is quoted at 75¢ per doz bchs; watercress, 75¢ per doz. Rhubarb is lower, and selling at 6¢@9¢ per lb. Peppers are out of the market for the present. New horseradish sells at 25¢ per lb at retail.

The receipts of fresh mixed fish at Gloucester for the week aggregated 1,670,000 pounds, as against 1,935,000 pounds landed at Boston. The receipts of all kinds of fish at Gloucester for the week were 2,008,000, against 1,537,000 for the corresponding week last year.

### Hotel Life in Washington.

At breakfast the other morning a Washington young woman found a little note at her plate saying that her aunt had arrived from the east the night before and was at a well known hotel. About 9 o'clock she went to the hotel indicated and asked the clerk whether the newcomer had been down to breakfast yet. The clerk informed her that he did not believe she had been down and offered to send up a card.

"Oh, never mind doing that!" she replied. "You just tell me the number of her room, and I will go up."

"No," promptly replied the clerk, and the young woman took the elevator.

Upon arriving at the door of No. —, instead of rapping, she softly put her ear to the door and listened in order that she might not disturb her aunt if she were asleep. She heard no noise and so took out one of her cards, and after writing, "Will come again at 10—Jane," she tied a little bunch of flowers to it and left it on the knob, where it would fall into the doorway when the door was opened.

At 10 o'clock she came again. The clerk had not seen her aunt and did not believe that she had left her room. So, after looking about the parlors in vain, she went to the door of No. — and softly tapped.

"Who is it?" came a gruff voice, and at the same time a man opened the door and stepped out into the hall.

"Oh, you are the party who was coming again at 10, are you?" continued the man smilingly. "Well, what can I do for you?"

"Nothing, thank you," she replied, "unless you come down stairs and help me thrash that hotel clerk." —Washington Post.